

EIGHTEEN NEW SPECIES AND ONE NEW GENUS OF BIRDS FROM EASTERN ASIA AND THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

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This paper is based mainly on a collection of birds made by the late Mr. P. L. Jouy during a residence of over three years in Korea. It contains 554 excellent skins, mainly from Fusan, Chemulpo, Seoul, and Tsushima, with a few from Gensan, and is much the most important collection ever made in that country. Many of the species were not known from Korea at the time the collection was made, but most of these have since been recorded. There are a few which, although commonly supposed to be accidental in Korea, are represented by a considerable series, showing them to be of regular occurrence, at least during the migrations. Mr. Jouy was engaged in working up the collection at the time of his death, on March 22, 1894; but aside from notices of a few species in Dr. Leonhard Stejneger's articles on the avifauna of Japan, nothing has ever been published in regard to it.

In the preparation of a paper on the ornithological results of the recent cruise of the United States Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in the north and northwest Pacific and the Japanese seas, I have courteously been permitted to make use of this collection, which is most interesting in bringing out the relationship of the avifauna of Japan to that of Korea.

TISA ^a Clark, new genus.

Medium sized, semiterrestrial finches with the bill rather large, moderately stout, and conical.

Bill about half length of head, conical, the depth at base greater than its width at the same point, the distance from nostril to tip of maxilla equaling the gonys in length, and also equaling the distance from inferior corner of mandible to base of culmen. Culmen and gonys nearly straight, the former slightly decurved at tip; tomia of the maxilla nearly straight, with a small notch near the tip; nasal

^a From the Russian птица (signifying bird).

grooves nearly filled with hairy feathers, with rather strong bristles at the base; culmen length of outer toe without claw, or one-half length of tarsus.

Wing about four times as long as tarsus, rounded, the first four primaries being about the same length (the first slightly shorter than the other three) with the fifth somewhat shorter.

Tail equal to distance from wrist to tip of tertials, square at the tip, the central feathers only very slightly shorter than the lateral.

Tarsus one-quarter length of wing and equal to the middle toe with claw. Hallux about length of inner toe, with a curved claw a little less than its own length.

Coloration, in only known species, slaty gray, mottled on the back with black and usually washed with brownish, the tertials bordered with brown and buff. Female, brown above, rump chestnut, lower parts yellowish buff obscurely streaked with brown.

Tisa variabilis (Temminck)^a has been placed by various authors in the genera *Emberiza*, *Euspiza*, *Zonotrichia*, *Hypocentor*, and *Fringillaria*, while Seeböhm^b suggests that it should be placed in the genus *Spizella*. This bird shows a most remarkable superficial resemblance to *Phrygilus unicolor* (D'Orbigny) of western South America and to *Junco vulcani* (Boucard) of Costa Rica. In habits it resembles Junco or Zonotrichia.

Type of the genus.—*Emberiza variabilis* Temminck.

ARDEA CINEREA JOUYI Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114429 U.S.N.M.; male, Seoul, Korea, July 4, 1883; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Three specimens of this heron from Seoul, and a bird from the Tao River, just west of Min-Cheo, Kansu, China, differ from five specimens from Europe in being somewhat lighter above, with the wing coverts (particularly the distal lesser, the median, and the greater) much lighter, almost ashy white. This character appears to be constant as it holds good in all the specimens I have been able to examine. This is interesting in furnishing a parallel to the light eastern form of *Grus grus*, known as *Grus grus lilfordi*.

PHASIANUS KARPOWI BUTURLINI^c Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114627 U.S.N.M.; male, Tsushima, Korean Straits, May 21, 1885; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Similar to *Ph. k. karpowi* Buturlin from Korea, but mantle and flanks paler, rump more grayish, tail (central rectrices) more olive and less yellowish, and less heavily barred toward the tip, and superciliary

^a Temminck, Pl. Col., III, 1835, pl. DLXXXIII, fig. 2, *Emberiza variabilis*.

^b Birds Jap. Emp., 1890, p. 139.

^c For Mr. Sergius A. Buturlin, of Wessenberg, Esthonia, Russia, in recognition of his work on the genus *Phasianus*.

stripes broader and more conspicuous, beginning on fore part of crown (where they are separated by a tongue of dark green feathers from the forehead, equal to them in width) and extending to the nape. The bill is slightly shorter with the culmen more arched than in any of the seven specimens of *Ph. k. karpowi* before me.

This subspecies represents *Ph. k. karpowi* on the Tsushima Islands in the straits of Korea, where it is common.

LAGOPUS JAPONICUS Clark, new species.

Type.—Cat. No. 121179 U.S.N.M.; male, mountains of central Hondo, Japan; July 7, 1888; M. Kikuchi, collector.

This is a very dark form of the *Lagopus rupestris* group, in general appearance being most like *L. ridgwayi* Stejneger. It differs from specimens of that species taken in July in having the vermiculations of the upper surface much coarser and light buff in color instead of deep rusty. On the breast, sides, and flanks this species is even darker than *L. ridgwayi*, approaching *L. evermanni* Elliott; but what few markings there are are light buff and much coarser than in either of these species.

LAGOPUS RUPESTRIS CHAMBERLAINI^a Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 131867 U.S.N.M.; male, Adak Island, Aleutians, July, 1893; C. H. Townsend, collector.

This subspecies is nearest to *L. r. townsendi* Elliott, of Kiska Island, from which it differs in its finer vermiculations above, which give the bird a grayer appearance, and in having the conspicuous black bars on the neck and upper back of the Kiska bird reduced to very narrow bars or vermiculations, the whole plumage presenting a much more delicate pattern. The pattern on the breast, sides, and flanks resembles that found in *L. r. atkhensis* Turner, but the ground color is more grayish. In the character of its markings *L. r. chamberlaini* is intermediate between *L. r. townsendi* and *L. r. atkhensis*, but in general coloration it is much grayer than either, being the grayest of all the Aleutian ptarmigan. The female of *L. r. chamberlaini* is very finely marked above and below, resembling in this respect the female of *L. r. atkhensis*, but it is very much grayer than that bird above, and duller and less rufous beneath. The female of *L. r. townsendi* is heavily barred beneath, most nearly resembling the female of *L. evermanni* of Attu, of which the male is sooty black.

It is interesting to note that this, the grayest and one of the lightest of the Aleutian ptarmigan, occupies a position in the center of the Aleutian chain; on either side the birds become more rufous (*L. r. atkhensis* on Atka to the east, and *L. r. townsendi* on Kiska to the

^a For Mr. F. M. Chamberlain, the naturalist of the U. S. Fisheries steamer *Albatross*.

west), while on the extremes of the chain we find the dark *L. r. nelsoni* on Unalaska, and the almost entirely sooty black *L. eremanni* on Attu.

ÆSALON REGULUS INSIGNIS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114580 U.S.N.M.; male, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

A merlin from Korea which I have before me differs so much from European examples and from specimens from Japan that it seems probable it represents a new race. Unfortunately, the bird is in juvenile plumage with a few feathers of the adult in the back and one in the tail. It resembles *E. r. regulus* from Europe in the same plumage, but is much lighter throughout, with the brown streakings below lighter and much narrower. The gray feathers which are just appearing indicate that in the adult livery this bird will be much lighter than its European representative.

CERCHNEIS PERPALLIDA Clark, new species.

Type.—Cat. No. 114579 U.S.N.M.; male, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

This species resembles *C. tinnunculus* from Europe, but is paler throughout, except the thighs, which are in sharp contrast to the creamy white under parts. The gray on the head is paler, and is continued down onto the shoulders and interscapular region, gradually merging into the rufous of the back; this color also occupies the sides of the head and neck, extending down onto the sides of the breast.

BUBO TENUIPES Clark, new species.

Type.—Cat. No. 114618 U.S.N.M.; male, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Similar to *B. bubo* from Norway, but smaller, the feet and claws very much smaller and weaker, and the tarsus much more slender. The coloration above resembles that of *B. bubo*, but the ground color is darker rufous, with the dark mottlings more extensive, except on the nape, and the light areas on the primaries larger. Below this species is somewhat darker rufous than *B. bubo*; the feet are light rufous, obscurely, but thickly, barred with brown. The feathering of the toes is as in *B. bengalensis*.

The average measurements of three males from Korea are, wing, 439 mm.; tail, 245 mm.; tarsus, 80 mm.; middle toe, 46 mm.; claw of middle toe, 31 mm.

SYRNIUM MA^a Clark, new species.

Type.—Cat. No. 114439 U.S.N.M.; female, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Somewhat resembles *S. aluco* from Norway in the gray phase, but very much grayer with no trace of rufous, the wing coverts brownish gray instead of reddish brown; the head is brownish gray with a broken line of white from the base of the bill over the eye to the nape on either side, due to the presence of large white spots on each feather in this region. The nape, hind neck, and sides of the neck are spotted and mottled with white, the central dark areas of the feathers imparting a streaked appearance. The facial disc is as in *S. aluco*, but more uniformly gray, with no trace of rufous. The underparts are marked as in *S. aluco*, but the ground color is white, and the streaks and vermiculations brownish gray. The under wing coverts are white, more heavily streaked with brown than in *S. aluco*, and the feet are much more heavily barred than in that species. The first primary is 25 mm. longer than the same feather in *S. aluco*, equalling the ninth in length; the fifth primary is the longest, the fourth nearly as long, the third somewhat shorter, and the second intermediate between the fifth and seventh.

The type measures, wing, 297 mm.; tail, 192 mm.; tarsus, 57 mm.

SYRNIUM URALENSE JAPONICUM Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 96393 U.S.N.M.; female, Sapporo, Hokkaido, October 18, 1882.

Although this and the following form are here described for the first time, the credit for pointing them out really belongs to Doctor Stejneger, for as long ago as 1893^b he showed that they differed from the continental form, and also differed among themselves, although he did not name them.

Four specimens of the owl commonly referred to by writers dealing with Japanese ornithology as *Syrnium uralense* prove to belong to a well-marked subspecies, characterized by much smaller size and more heavily feathered toes, the feathering concealing the last joint and the base of the claws. The birds are uniform in coloration and are very pale, much paler than a bird from Romedal, Norway, before me, resembling a bird labeled as from northern Europe.

A male measures, wing, 267 mm.; tail, 200 mm. (much abraded).

Three females average, wing, 295 mm.; tail, 243 mm.

All the specimens are from the island of Hokkaido.

^a Ma=elf; gnome (Japanese).

^b Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVI, p. 626.

SYRNIUM URALENSE HONDOENSE Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 109441 U.S.N.M.; male, Iwaki, Hondo, February 2, 1886.

Similar to *S. u. japonicum*, but darker and more brownish, the white above more restricted, the light markings on the primaries and secondaries more restricted and never reaching the shaft; bars on tertials and inner secondaries with dark centers, sometimes reducing bars to mere outlines; bars on central pair of rectrices reduced to a double row of irregular spots; dark central streaks of feathers of lower breast and abdomen suddenly expanding near tip into an arrowhead figure, which occupies the whole tip of the feather, and not tapering almost to a point as in *S. u. japonicum*. The feathering of the feet is as in *Syrnium fuseescens*.

The type measures, wing, 317 mm.; tail, 258 mm.

This subspecies represents *S. u. japonicum* of Hokkaido, in the island of Hondo.

DRYOBATES LEUCOTOS COREENSIS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114112 U.S.N.M.; male, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Resembles *D. l. leucotos* from Norway, but with the white above more restricted and the under surface tinged with pale buff, approaching *D. l. subcirris* from Japan. In *D. l. coreensis* the under wing coverts at the base of the primaries are dark brown, instead of white slightly mottled with brown as in *D. l. leucotos*. In the former the first primary has one spot of white (in one specimen an indicated second), the second primary two (the distal usually much the smaller), the third two (in one specimen an indicated third), and the fourth two larger and a distal smaller spot; in the latter the first primary has two white spots, the second two and an indicated third, the third three, and the fourth three, all of about the same size. The white patch on the upper wing coverts of *D. l. coreensis* is much smaller than in *D. l. leucotos*. The outermost tail feathers in *D. l. coreensis* are black, margined with white on the outer web only in two specimens; in two others the white extends over the tip and down the inner web for about two-tenths of an inch. The outermost large tail feather in one specimen has one brown subapical spot on the outer web, in two has two, and in one has two and a very small third. In *D. l. leucotos* the outermost tail feather has the outer web (more broadly than in *D. l. coreensis*) white, and two large spots of white on the inner web; the outermost large tail feather has three brown spots on the outer web.

The average measurements of two males from Fusan, Korea, are, wing, 144 mm.; tail, 93 mm.; culmen, 36.5 mm.; tarsus, 26.5 mm.

A female from Fusan measures, wing, 144 mm.; tail, 93 mm.; culmen, 33 mm.; tarsus, 25 mm.

DRYOBATES LEUCOTOS USSURIANUS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 108896 U.S.N.M.: female, Ussuri, eastern Siberia.

Resembles *D. l. corensis*, to which it is most closely related, but the underparts are pure white, the rose red of the abdomen and under tail coverts clearer and somewhat paler, and the black striations of the under surface are finer and less numerous, and are confined to the sides of the chest and abdomen, not encroaching on the median area, giving the bird a much less streaked appearance.

The measurements of the type are, wing, 145 mm.; tail, 93 mm.; culmen, 34 mm.; tarsus, 27 mm.

GECINUS CANUS GRISEOVIRIDIS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114120 U.S.N.M.; male, Seoul, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

This subspecies resembles *G. c. jessoensis* Stejneger, but is darker and duller throughout. The gray of the head is darker than in *G. c. jessoensis*, but is washed with greenish as in that form. The green of the back is washed with gray, approaching *G. c. perpallidus* Stejneger. The underparts are of a darker gray than in *G. c. jessoensis*, with less of the greenish wash, especially on the flanks and under tail coverts.

It differs from *G. c. perpallidus* from Ussuri in being darker throughout, with the green on the back brighter and contrasting more strongly with the gray of the head. The under surface is darker, with a slight greenish tinge, and the head is slightly washed with green.

Compared with *G. c. canus* from Norway, *G. c. griseoviridis* is duller green on the back, and darker gray below.

A comparison with *G. c. zimmermanni* Reichenow from Shantung shows that *G. c. griseoviridis* differs in being much greener on the back, with a more greenish tinge below. *G. c. zimmermanni* seems to be a darker southern race of the Siberian *G. c. perpallidus*, as *G. c. griseoviridis* is a darker southern race of *G. c. jessoensis* of Hokkaido.

Pallas's name *Picus chlorio*^a can not be applied to any one of the east Asiatic subspecies of *Gecinus canus*, having been proposed as a substitute for Gmelin's *Picus canus*.^b

The average measurements of four males from Seoul and Gensan, Korea, are, wing 145 mm.; tail, 96.5 mm.; culmen, 35 mm.; tarsus, 26.5 mm.

The average measurements of three females from Seoul and Gensan are, wing, 146 mm.; tail, 97 mm.; culmen, 33 mm.; tarsus, 26 mm.

^a Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., I, 1811, p. 408.

^b Syst. Nat., I, 1788, p. 434.

PERICROCOTUS CINEREUS INTERMEDIUS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114253 U.S.N.M.; male, Seoul, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

This subspecies differs from *P. c. cinereus* in being slightly darker and more brownish above, with the black of the head extending onto the shoulders where it merges with the gray of the back, instead of terminating in a well-defined line across the upper neck as in *P. c. cinereus*.

From *P. c. japonicus* Stejneger it differs in being somewhat darker and more brownish, with the black of the head merging into the gray of the back on the upper back, and not extending down into the interseapular region.

The females may be distinguished from the females of *P. c. cinereus* and *P. c. japonicus* by the color of the upper parts, which are duller and more brownish.

In size *P. c. intermedius* agrees with *P. c. cinereus*, being somewhat less than *P. c. japonicus*.

OLBIORCHILUS FUMIGATUS PENINSULÆ Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114200 U.S.N.M.; female, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Resembles *O. f. fumigatus* from Japan, but duller and less rufescent above, with the underparts somewhat lighter, and the light markings on the ear coverts and sides of head clearer and more extended. This bird approaches *O. f. idius* Richmond from Shantung, but is more rufous in color, with the markings below less pronounced.

A male from Fusan, Korea, measures, wing, 52 mm.; tail, 33 mm.; culmen, 10 mm.; tarsus, 19 mm.

The measurements of a female from the same locality are, wing, 48 mm.; tail, 32 mm.; culmen, 11 mm.; tarsus, 18 mm.

OLBIORCHILUS FUMIGATUS AMURENSIS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114661 U.S.N.M.; male, Amur.

Similar to *O. f. fumigatus* from Japan, but darker above, particularly on the head, which is very dark. The underparts are rather more grayish than in *O. f. fumigatus*, and more distinctly marked.

The type measures, wing, 52 mm.; tail, 34 mm.; tarsus, 18 mm.; culmen, 12 mm.

REMIZ CONSOBRINUS SUFFUSUS Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114191 U.S.N.M.; male, Fusan, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Similar to *R. c. consobrinus* from Japan, but much more buffy throughout, the upper parts brighter (less grayish) buff, the underparts pinkish buff instead of buffy white, this color extending to the

base of the bill, causing the white malar patches to appear very distinct. The borders of the rectrices are buff instead of nearly white.

Unfortunately, I have before me only four specimens, two from Japan and two from Korea, not having been able to obtain any from southern China (typical *R. c. consobrinus*) for comparison. From what has been written on this species, however, I judge that birds from China and Japan are alike in color, and the description of the type fits my Japanese examples very well. The Japanese birds, however, are smaller than the bird described by Swinhoe, which agrees with my Korean specimens in size; a careful comparison of Chinese and Japanese specimens will probably make it necessary to recognize a *R. c. japonicus*.

ACREDULA TRIVIRGATA MAGNA Clark, new subspecies.

Type.—Cat. No. 114186 U.S.N.M.; male, Seoul, Korea; P. L. Jouy, collector.

Similar to *A. t. trivirgatus* from Japan, but larger, with a much longer tail, with the white patch on the crown more extended, and the dark stripe from the bill to the nape on either side (which is brownish in color) consequently narrower, and with the white on the tertials strongly tinged with buffy for their basal half.

The measurements of the type are, wing, 67 mm.; tail, 99 mm.; tarsus, 17 mm.

Six specimens of *A. t. trivirgatus* from Hondo average, wing, 60 mm.; tail, 80 mm.; tarsus, 17 mm.